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Letters in margin are to facilitate reference from future issues and index

A

WORLD AFFAIRS

SUMMARY. *Clark repudiated deal with Koje POWs for Gen. Dodd's release; Korean truce talks still deadlocked.*
West again challenged Reds on German elections, freedom.
Bey appealed for end to new violence in Tunisia.

Domestic News. *Supreme Court heard steel seizure arguments.*
Oil unions agreed to accept 15¢ hourly raise in 2-week strike.
Taft beat Eisenhower, Stassen in West Virginia primary.
Senate group probed Sen. McCarthy's $10,000 Lustron fee.
All credit controls on installment buying suspended by FRB.
New lightweight champ: Lauro Salas of Mexico.

B

KOREA

Dodd Release Deal Repudiated. Communist POWs on Koje Island wrung implied admissions of UN "crimes" from camp authorities before they agreed May 10 to release Brig. Gen. Francis T. Dodd, who was Camp No. 1 commander when they captured him May 7.

C

The concessions granted by the camp commander to obtain Dodd's release unharmed were repudiated May 15 by Gen. Mark W. Clark, new UN Supreme Commander. Brig. Gen. Charles F. Colson, Dodd's successor (May 7) as camp commander, was fired for granting them. Clark said the Reds had resorted to "unadulterated blackmail" and put over a propaganda coup based on "vicious & false charges" against the UN's treatment of POWs. Terms of Dodd's release aroused much indignation in Washington where officials said the UN never had done the things to POWs that Colson promised not to do in the future. Colson was blamed for creating a false impression that POWs had been mistreated in the past.

D

General Freed. Dodd, 52, was released by the Reds in Koje's Compound 76 late May 10 after he had been held prisoner for 3½ days. He told newsmen in a prepared statement May 12:

The Reds had created a disturbance May 6 as an excuse for getting a conference with him. He went to the entrance of Compound 76 (contained 6,000 "tough Communist" inmates) May 7 and conferred with them on their "grievances." 20 Communists overpowered him when he started to leave. An aide, Lt. Col. Wilbur R. Raven, resisted capture and was rescued by guards. (Raven was captured by POWs several weeks ago, freed after they held him 3 hours.) The POWs took Dodd to a tent inside the compound and forced him to call in 2 leading Red POWs from each other compound in Camp No. 1 for a conference that lasted through May 10. The Reds said they had planned well in advance to capture Dodd; they had prepared conference quarters and banners warning camp troops not to try to rescue him by force. A North Korean POW, Col. Lee Hak Koo, presided over the 3½-day conference. An unidentified POW who apparently was "commissar of the entire camp" turned up on the last day. The prisoners obviously got their orders from behind Red lines via an underground, meshed their demands with Red propaganda and the line taken by Red negotiators in the Panmunjom truce talks. They threatened to kill Dodd and stage a camp-wide uprising when they thought Allied troops were going to try to rescue him by force May 9; Dodd advised Colson to hold off the attack. The Reds abandoned plans to hold Dodd 10 days, parade him decked with flowers past POWs. They freed him after Colson (consulted by camp phone) accepted some terms dictated by the POWs.

E

F

REDS ADD A-BOMB CHARGE. Atomic warfare was added this week to "crimes" of which the Reds accused the UN in Korea. Lt. Gen. Nam Il of North Korea said in the Panmunjom truce conference May 15 that these "criminal acts, all concrete facts," had been committed by UN forces: "Insults, torture, forcible writing of petitions in blood, threatenings, confinement, mass murder, shooting and machine-gunning, making experiments with poison gas, germ weapons and atomic bombs." His phraseology was almost identical to that used several days earlier by POW captors of Brig. Gen. Francis T. Dodd in negotiating for Dodd's release on Koje. [See 149J]

G

Adm. C. Turner Joy, UN Truce Team chief, dismissed Nam's list of charges as "ridiculous." [See p. 141K-L]

The Chinese Red radio also charged May 14 that UN planes dropped poison gas projectiles on North Korea & China 5 times in April. This was denied by Gen. Mark W. Clark.

H

Terms of Release. Clark revealed May 12 that Colson had promised the Reds there would be "no more forcible screening or any rearming of prisoners in this camp, nor will any attempt be made at nominal screening" of POWs on their willingness to be repatriated. Colson refused to promise that UN truce negotiators would drop their demands for voluntary repatriation of prisoners. He said he had "no influence" on the truce talks.

The Reds also demanded "immediate ceasing of the barbarous behavior, insults, torture, forcible protest with blood writing, threatening confinement, mass murdering, gun & machine gun shooting, using poison gas, germ weapons, experiment of A-bomb by your command." Colson replied with a general promise that "in the future the prisoners can expect humane treatment" according to international law and "I will do all within my power to eliminate further violence & bloodshed." He also agreed to let the Reds keep their camp-wide council of delegates from all compounds. [See pp. 149G, 141F-H]

J

Generals Rebuked. Dodd told newsmen May 12 he regarded the concessions as "insignificant." But Clark issued a preliminary statement that day that terms granted under duress were not binding. He said there had never been any violence in Koje POW stockades except disorders due to "deliberate & planned machinations of unprincipled Communist leaders." It was also denied that the UN had forced Red POWs to vote in prisoner polls against going home in an armistice prisoner exchange. The U.S. Defense Dept. said POWs held by the UN had always received humane treatment.

K

Clark relieved Colson May 14 as Koje camp commander, then announced May 15 that the agreement with Dodd's captors "has no validity whatsoever." He said Colson had no authority "to purport to accept any of the vicious & false charges upon which the Communist demands were based." Security measures on Koje were tightened under the new commander: Brig. Gen. Haydon L. Boatner, 51, of New Orleans, previously U.S. Army 2d Infantry Div. asst. commander in Korea. Boatner held a South China command during World War II, speaks Chinese.

L

In Washington Sen. Styles Bridges May 14 denounced the "stupidity" of Dodd for letting himself be kidnaped and of Colson for his agreement with the POWs. Bridges announced May 15 that a Senate Armed Services subcommittee would investigate the incident. There were also demands in the House for investigations, criticism of Dodd & Colson.

M

Koje Camp Conditions. Reports from Korea May 13 said the Reds had been running things their own way in POW stockades, keeping in touch with North Korea & Red China by secret means, trading in camp supplies with Korean civilians while out on work details. Koje was said to have been short of guards before the Dodd kidnaping incident. Policing was largely confined to areas outside the stockades. Dodd was known as "Fearless

Frank," often held parleys with prisoners similar to the one where he was kidnaped.

Boatner, the new commander, said May 15 he intended to establish control over conditions inside the Koje compounds, put a stop to the POWs' flaunting of Red flags & "insulting signs," stop letting the Reds serve "demands" on the camp command. "Prisoners of war do not negotiate," he declared. He promised the Reds humane treatment but said they had been treated with more leniency than required by the Geneva Convention on rules of war. One of 3 prisoners who tried to escape from their compounds May 15 was shot in the leg by a guard.

Truce Talks Stalled. The Dodd case came up almost daily in the deadlocked Panmunjom truce talks May 8-15. The Reds warned May 10 against a "massacre" of POWs to free Dodd, warned again May 11 against punishing his captors. [See p. 141C]

Ridgway Leaves. Gen. Matthew B. Ridgway turned over his UN & U.S. commands to Clark May 12, flew home to the U.S. to prepare for his new assignment: Supreme Allied Commander in Europe effective June 1. He said at a farewell news conference in Tokio May 12 that Korean truce talks would collapse unless the Reds accepted the Allies' "final" terms. He denounced the Reds for "baseless, lying charges of germ & chemical warfare." He said on arrival in San Francisco May 13 that repudiation of the deal for Dodd's release "conceivably could have a very great effect" on truce negotiations. [See pp. 141E, 135B]

Warfare. Plane losses of 13 Red jets, 10 UN planes (one Sabrejet in aerial combat) were reported by the U.S. 5th AF for the week ending May 10. 5 more Red MIGs were reported destroyed during 6 dogfights May 13. [See p. 141J]

The U.S. disclosed May 12 that 3 men were killed when Communist east-coast shore batteries struck the destroyer *James C. Owens* near Songjin May 7. [See p. 125F]

Casualty reports: U.S. total through May 8 was 108,413 (19,096 dead) [see p. 141L-M]. Australia reported May 14 its war dead in Korea totaled 169 Apr. 30. [See p. 37L]

GERMANY

West Answers Reds on Unification. The U.S., Britain & France asked Russia May 13 to make 2 concessions in the Big 4 dispute over Germany: let an impartial commission study prospects for holding free elections in East Germany and give a unified Germany freedom of action in foreign affairs in advance of a final World War II peace treaty. They refused to count West Germany out of West European defense plans.

The Western powers sent identical notes to Moscow in reply to Russia's Apr. 10 notes on Germany. The new Western statement was designed to point up weak spots in the Red campaign for German "unification & peace," thus win a round in the East-West propaganda struggle inside Germany.

Points stressed by the Western Allies May 13:

1. Russia's demand that Germany be barred from any "grouping of powers directed against any peace-loving states" was opposed on grounds that "Germany's proposed membership in the UN should surely make any such provision unnecessary." Germany must have "the basic right . . . to associate itself with other nations for peaceful purposes" and "enter into defensive agreements." The U.S. "will not be deflected" from its support of collective defense efforts by West European states, including West Germany.

2. Russia's proposal for a Big 4 survey of German unification election prospects was rejected on grounds that the survey should be made by impartial outsiders. It would be "quickest & most practical" for the UN Comm. on German Elections to make the survey. If the Reds persisted in barring the UN group from East Germany, the West would consider "any other practical & precise proposals" for an impartial survey. The Allies pointed out that Russia could block free German elections & unification indefinitely by playing the dissenter role in a Big 4 survey of free election prospects.

3. The West would agree to a Big 4 meeting to discuss the report of an impartial survey commission, make arrangements for free elections and plan to give Germany's new unified government "the necessary freedom of action during the period before the peace treaty comes into effect."

The Allies demanded that Russia say "specifically" whether it wanted to keep unified Germany hamstrung by Big 4 controls until a peace treaty was concluded. If so, they implied, this would counteract present-day Red propaganda that sought to convince German nationalists that the USSR was their best friend. Limitations imposed on German freedom would be a "retrograde" step toward the old Big 4 control system, the Allies said.

First Red reaction to the new Allied notes: The East German Information Office charged May 14 that the Western powers were trying to partition Germany "forever" by rejecting Russia's plan for a Big 4 pre-election survey, proposing instead a survey by an "ersatz commission." It said the West wanted to incorporate West Germany into the Atlantic pact alliance in "preparation of a new war." [See pp. 142H, 118B]

The UN Comm. on German Elections said in a formal report to the Gen. Assembly May 9 its requests for admission to East Germany had not even been answered by the East German Govt. It said it would stand by in Geneva to await developments. The commission's active members: Brazil, Iceland, Netherlands, Pakistan. Poland, 5th member, boycotted it. [See p. 94E-F]

Berlin, Other Red Threats. The Russians stopped British & American patrols from making trips from West Berlin to the British zone of West Germany over the autobahn through the Soviet zone May 8-15. Western officials interpreted the incident as a Red threat to impose another blockade on West Berlin if the Allies & West Germany went through with their proposed "peace contract" & European Army. Walter Ulbricht, Deputy Premier & Socialist Unity (Communist) Party Secretary General in East Germany, said May 12 there would "be consequences for West Berlin" if West Germany joined the Western alliance. U.S. State Secy. Dean G. Acheson said at his news conference May 14: Ulbricht's statements & Russian interference with the patrols were "the other side of the peace & unity coin (put forward by) the Soviet-Communist side." "We are determined to maintain our position in Berlin." [See pp. 141K, 140K, 4A]

A Communist youth was killed when German police resorted to gunfire to break up riots between 30,000 Red youths & anti-Communists in Essen May 11. The Reds had come from all parts of West Germany to demonstrate against the West German peace contract & rearmament. Police in Duesseldorf broke up a Red torchlight parade May 13. Smaller Red demonstrations were staged in Hamburg & Kiel May 10-11. [See pp. 142J, 4C]

McCloy on Western Plans. U.S. High Comm. John J. McCloy said in Bonn May 10 that burdens & restrictions to be assumed by West Germans under the peace contract & European Army plan would be offset by the peace & liberty that would result. He demanded that Russia free all German prisoners of war "from Soviet camps," East Germany free all "political prisoners" and Soviet-occupied Germany permit "free & unlimited circulation" of Western newspapers & magazines. [See pp. 142G, 61M]

U.S. Occupation Economies. U.S. military hq. in Heidelberg announced May 3 that American occupation personnel in Germany would give up many privileges (free servants, free special trains for Americans on leave, etc.) paid for by West Germany as part of the occupation costs. The West German Govt. had protested against those privileges, and U.S. High Comm. John McCloy asked the U.S. Defense Dept. Apr. 18 to drop "frills."

Occupation costs in West Germany averaged 600-700 million Deutsche marks ($143-165 million) a month for many months through February, then soared to 1.46 billion marks ($345 million) in March during a rush to pay outstanding bills before the German fiscal year ended Mar. 31. West Germans said the March spending left them with a 1 billion-mark ($238 million) 1951-52 budget deficit. The Allies say they have promised to keep occupation costs down to 600 million marks ($145 million) a month this fiscal year. The West Germans contend the maximum promised is 500 million a month. [See p. 87B; XI, 274N]

French Concede Plane Error. French officials in Berlin conceded May 10 that the Russians were correct when they protested that a French military courier plane swerved May 9 from the Allied air corridor between Berlin & Frankfort-on-the-Main. Russian aircraft did not challenge the plane. Russia refused May 9 to take part in an Allied inquiry into the Apr. 29 attack on an Air France airliner by Soviet jet fighters. [See p. 135G]

Jewish Talks Stalled. The Israeli Knesset (Parliament) voted May 6 not to resume reparations talks with West Germany (suspended since Apr. 9) until the Bonn Govt. made a "clear & binding offer" on payment for Nazi damages to German Jews resettled abroad. Israel originally demanded $1 billion from West Germany, $500 million from East Germany. West Germany admitted a debt of $750 million but withheld a definite

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offer pending outcome of a London conference on all West German external debts. Israeli Forgn. Min. Moshe Sharett said the Jews would not "queue up in London with all the commercial creditors." [See p. 94G]

Lebanon asked West Germany in a note May 11 not to pay damages to Israel until Israel settled the claims of Arab refugees from Palestine. [See pp. 31G, 15N]

Steel production goal in West Germany next year will be 16.5 million tons as against the current 14.5 million tons, Bruno Fugmann, West German Iron & Steel Assn. chairman, said in Duesseldorf May 13. He outlined a 3-year program costing 2.5 billion Deutsche marks ($595 million) to expand West German steel capacity. [See pp. 111C, 61E-L] . . . **National anthem** of West Germany, accepted by Pres. Theodor Heuss May 5: 3d stanza of *Deutschland Ueber Alles*, least nationalistic part of anthem often featured by the Nazis. Heuss refused to issue a formal proclamation that the song had been adopted but "accepted the fact" that it was the popular favorite. [See Vol. XI, p. 340E] . . . **Switzerland** reported another deadlock May 9 in prolonged negotiations with the U.S. for settlement of Germany's prewar & wartime debts to Switzerland. Allied claims on German assets in Switzerland and Swiss claims on assets blocked in Allied countries have complicated the negotiations. [See Vol. VI, p. 78N] . . . **German Navy** of about 2,600 vessels (964 submarines) was almost entirely destroyed during World War II, a new *Seamen's Calendar* published in Frankfort-on-the-Main said May 3. [See Vol. IX, p. 16C] . . . **Fritz Roesler**, 41, who masqueraded as Franz Richter, was given an 18-mo. sentence by a German court in Bonn May 2 for fraud & perjury. [See p. 61M]

East German Cabinet change May 9: Willi Stoph as Interior Minister; Karl Steinhoff resigned due to illness. . . . **Roman Catholic Church's** plan to establish a seminary for training priests in East Berlin was vetoed by the East German Govt. May 5. [See Vol. XI, p. 227E] . . . **Dr. Erhart Ziegler**, who fled to West Berlin May 9, was the 6th East German ADN news service editor to turn exile the past year. [See p. 126L]

MIDDLE EAST

Tunisia. Sidi Mohammed el Amin Pasha, 70, Bey of Tunis, appealed in a broadcast May 15 for an end to "hateful acts" of violence by Tunisian Nationalists in their dispute with the French. His statement implied that the French were ready to crack down against a new outbreak of terrorism. (AP withdrew May 15 a report that the Bey's palace was under French guard to prevent him from contacting 2 of his children suspected of influencing him against France. AP also reported May 14 that Nationalist ex-Premier Mohammed Chenik & 3 of his ex-Cabinet ministers were again held incommunicado under guard.) Tunis was under virtual siege as curfew was advanced from midnight to 8:30 p.m. and use of telephone & telegraph circuits and publication of newspapers rigidly controlled. Nationalists renewed anti-French violence May 12, 71st anniversary of the French Protectorate, and demonstrations against the new pro-French Premier, Salah Eddine Ben Mohammed Baccouche, increased. Within 2 days 6 persons were killed and several others injured in bombings. [See pp. 143L-M, 102F] . . . Sale of *L'Humanité*, Paris Communist newspaper, was banned in Tunis May 11.

Iran. Iran accepted the 1949 UN act for settlement of international disputes by conciliation or arbitration May 14 but said it did not apply to the British-Iranian oil dispute, which Iran termed a domestic matter. [See p. 129L; Vol. IX, 139K] . . . To offset Communist influence, Govt. lands will be sold to peasants on a 2-year installment plan, the Govt. said May 12. [See p. 30D] . . . Public flogging was reinstituted May 14 as punishment for persons convicted of stabbing.

Israel. The Forgn. Ministry, last Govt. agency in Tel Aviv, will be moved to Jerusalem, the Israeli Cabinet decided May 4. (Israel proclaimed Jerusalem its capital in 1949 without UN recognition.) [See Vol. X, p. 27E] . . . 2 agreements for allocation of $14,300,000 within the framework of the U.S. Mutual Security Program were signed in Tel Aviv May 9 by Israeli Forgn. Min. Moshe Sharett & U.S. Amb. Monnet B. Davis; they completed the year's $64,300,000 U.S. grant-in-aid to Israel. The U.S. also sent nearly $20 million in emergency funds to Israel to relieve a financial crisis May 2. [See p. 66B] . . . The 5th of Iyar [see Vol. XI, p. 148J, P] was observed as Israel's 4th Independence Day Apr. 30. . . . First "made-in-Israel" rubber tire was presented to Premier David Ben-Gurion a few minutes after he opened the pilot plant of the unfinished Alliance Tire & Rubber Co. factory in Hadera Apr. 27. The company is owned by 600 American investors & 2 Israeli cooperative companies, both controlled by Histadrut, Israel's trade union federation. [See p. 74G; Vol. XI, 302M] . . . The Hebrew University-Hadassah Medical School (Tel Aviv) granted doctor of medicine degrees to its first 62 graduates May 13. [See Vol. IX, 174K]

Worst locust plague in a century threatens the "entire food supply" of 15 nations across Africa, Asia Minor & Asia, the UN Food & Agriculture Org. said in Rome May 13. More than 1,500 million acres from Iraq to Pakistan are infested, said FAO, which allocated half a million dollars for the anti-locust campaign. [See Vol. XI, p. 182C; IX, 224J]

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

THE PRESIDENT

Urges Better Housing. Pres. Truman expressed hope, in a message read to the Natl. Savings & Loan League meeting in Washington May 13, that 1,000,000 new housing units would be built this year despite "limits imposed by our defense." Previously the White House had predicted materials shortages would keep construction down to 850,000 units. Mr. Truman urged good housing at prices most people could pay. [See p. 10J]

Gives Montana Flood Aid. Pres. Truman May 7 allocated $300,000 in disaster relief funds to Montana in addition to $250,000 he gave previously for flood aid. Brig. Gen. Don. G. Shingler of the Army Engineers, in a preliminary estimate on the record April Missouri Basin floods, said 2,442,000 acres were flooded and 99,450 persons displaced. Other sources estimated Missouri Basin damage at over $300 million, compared with the previous record $212,858,000 damage in 1947. [See p. 148N]

Appointment. Mark A. May, director of Yale's Inst. of Human Relations, to succeed *Christian Science Monitor* editor Erwin D. Canham as chairman of U.S. Advisory Comm. on Information May 10. [See Vol. XI, p. 116P]

LABOR

Steel Case Argued. Pres. Truman's seizure of the steel industry was argued before the Supreme Court May 12-13. Actg. Atty. Gen. Philip B. Perlman, 62, Govt. spokesman, called the seizure legal, an executive act permissible in the existing emergency. John W. Davis, 79, industry attorney & 1924 Democratic Presidential candidate, said it was unconstitutional.

Govt. Argument—Perlman's presentation was interrupted frequently by most of the 9 Supreme Court justices. They insisted he give clear evidence of statutory support for the seizure and indicated that they doubted its legality. Only Justice Minton showed signs of accepting Perlman's arguments.

Perlman based his case on the assumption that the Constitution gave the President wide, unspecified powers in an emergency. Precedents he cited included FDR's seizure of North American Aviation in 1941 [see Vol. I, p. 282K]. Justice Jackson, Atty. General at the time, said North American was seized because of a strike against the Govt., was therefore no precedent.

Perlman emphasized that Mr. Truman acted in an emergency, noted that Congress did nothing about the seizure, insisted the President should be upheld because "we are at war." He said the Defense Production Act gave the President the option of referring labor disputes to the Wage Stabilization Board instead of invoking the Taft-Hartley law and that Mr. Truman was therefore justified in using the WSB.

Industry Argument—Davis, whose presentation was received with no criticism by the justices, called the seizure "usurpation" and "a reassertion of the kingly prerogative, the struggle against which illumines all the pages of Anglo-Saxon history." The President had no legal right of seizure in this case and the industry should be returned to its owners, he said. He conceded that previous seizures may have been valid but observed that Presidents who ordered them did not have Mr. Truman's alternative—the Taft-Hartley law. Previous seizures, he said, had been under legislative authority, which had been grudgingly granted for limited periods and with clear safeguards. He cited an 1871 Supreme Court decision which held that Govt. seizure was legal in cases of public danger but "the public danger must be immediate, imminent & impending, and the emergency in the public service must be extreme & imperative."

The steel industry was joined in the case by 3 railroad operating brotherhoods—the engineers, firemen & conductors—when the Supreme Court agreed May 10 to let them explain the parallel between the steel dispute and Pres. Truman's 1950 seizure of the nation's railroads [see Vol. X, p. 278B]. In this, the rail unions lined up against the CIO United Steelworkers. The attorney for the rail brotherhoods used arguments against seizure May 13 similar to those employed by the steel industry. He asked the Supreme Court to invalidate a lower court's order forbidding the unions to strike Govt.-operated roads. [See p. 121H-J]

The 2 sides and the CIO Steelworkers—who backed the Govt.—filed their briefs with the court May 10. [See p. 144N-P]

Union Demands—The CIO Steelworkers declared May 14 at their annual convention in Philadelphia: "We cannot and we will not continue indefinitely to work in 1952 for 1950 wages & working conditions . . . without satisfactory collective bargaining contracts." They renewed Steelworkers Pres. Philip Murray's authority to call a strike to win their demands. Murray said at the convention's opening May 13 that the steel companies could "go to hell" if they expected the union to settle for less than the WSB proposal. Vice Pres. Alben W. Barkley & Labor Secy. Maurice J. Tobin backed the union's demands in speeches at the convention May 14. Barkley called it as "un-American" for the steel industry to defy the WSB as it would be to defy a jury. Tobin said the "time for impartiality passed" when the union accepted the WSB's proposals, although it considered them unsatisfactory, and the industry rejected them. [See p. 145A]

The Senate Banking Com. May 1 released the Apr. 29 testimony of ex-Defense Mobilizer Charles Edward Wilson in which he said he told Pres. Truman Mar. 24 he preferred a steel strike to giving the CIO Steelworkers a 26¢ hourly package. He said the raise proposed by the WSB would "ruin" the steel industry.

Economic Stabilization Admin. Roger L. Putnam told the House Banking Com. May 2 that Wilson, before resigning, had been willing to settle for a $7.50-a-ton price rise for steel & a 26c-an-hr. package for the workers. [See p. 137A-B]

The controversy cut April steel output to 7,983,000 tons, against the record 9,404,191 in March, 8,845,979 in Apr. 1951 (reported by Amer. Iron & Steel Inst. May 14). [See p. 130N]

Oil Unions Accept Raise. 22 unions representing 90,000 striking oil workers "reluctantly" agreed May 14 on a 15¢-an-hr. raise, if offered, to settle a nationwide strike. The 15¢ had been approved by an 8-4 WSB vote (industry members dissenting) May 14 in the case of 137 employes of the Farmers Union Central Exchange of Laurel, Mont., but it was understood that the WSB would approve these terms for the whole industry. Economic Stabilizer Roger L. Putnam May 14 approved the 5c of the raise that exceeded the WSB ceiling. The strike had cut gasoline output, forced the Air Force May 2 to curtail flying except in Korea. Airlines were ordered to cut flights and gasoline dealers in 32 states to conserve gasoline. The U.S. & British Govts. appealed to all countries May 10 to save gas. [See p. 137B]

Govt. Pays for Truck Seizure. The Govt. agreed May 8 to pay $8½ million to settle $50 million in claims for the Aug. 11, 1944 seizure of 103 midwest trucking firms. The Office of Defense Transportation took over the companies after they were struck as a result of employers' refusal to grant a pay raise recommended by the War Labor Board. The seizure was authorized under war powers which have ended. The truck companies were returned to their owners in 1945. [See Vol. IX, p. 215H]

Other Disputes. The U.S. Court of Appeals reversed an NLRB decision by ruling, 2-1, in New York May 13 that an employer could dismiss a worker who, on company business, refused to cross a picket line at a customer's plant. The NLRB had ordered the employe reinstated with back pay. [See Vol. IX, p. 285A] . . . A 10-week strike of 3,500 Pacific Greyhound drivers represented by the AFL Motor Coach Employes was ended May 11 after agreement on a 5-day work week (fully effective by Oct. 1, 1953) and an immediate 4.6% raise. [See p. 48J; Vol. VIII, 373G] . . . The Rochester (N.Y.) Transit Corp. dismissed 1,100 striking AFL bus & trolley operators May 13 on grounds the walkout was illegal. The strike started May 1 over demands for a 40-hr. work week at 48 hours' pay. . . . Niagara Falls, N.Y. dismissed more than 600 members of the AFL Municipal Employes Fed. May 9 under the state Condon-Wadlin Act which outlaws strikes by public employes. They had reported sick May 6 after the city refused demands for a 15c raise in the $1.10-$1.40 hourly pay scales. [See Vol. IX, p. 86G-H] . . . 40,000 members of the CIO Intl. Woodworkers struck Long-Bell Lumber & other logging firms in 5 Northwestern states Apr. 29. All companies agreed on a 7½c hourly raise, but most balked on health-&-welfare plan demands. Spot settlements returned 5,000 to work by May 13. [See Vol. VIII, p. 413H] . . . The AFL Intl. Typographical Union, which struck the *Rockford* (Ill.) *Morning Star* and afternoon *Register-Republic* Mar. 24, ratified a new contract with the 2 papers May 8 but refused to return to work until the striking CIO American Newspaper Guild agreed on a new contract. [See Vol. XI, p. 421B] . . . An 11c hourly raise for 16,000 members of the CIO United Auto Workers employed by 9 brass & copper fabricating companies was recommended by the WSB May 7. Firms involved included American Brass, Scovill Mfg. Co., Revere Copper & Brass and Mueller Brass. [See Vol. XI, p. 309H-J] . . . The CIO United R.R. Workers of America May 8 won a union-shop contract for 45,000 employes of the Pennsylvania R.R., the U.S.' largest system. It was believed to be the first union-shop contract for maintenance employes of a major road. [See Vol. XI, p. 150A-B]

Baruch on Mobilization Policy. Bernard M. Baruch told the Industrial College of the Armed Forces in Washington May 14: The steel crisis & the high cost of defense were caused by the Admin.'s "fumbling" on mobilization & failure to act promptly on economic controls. Preventable inflation has cost U.S. taxpayers $12 billion of the $60 billion spent on defense in fiscal 1951-52, will exact similar "needless tribute" from future spending. [See p. 87N-P; Vol. X, 354H-J]

POLITICS

Taft Wins in West Virginia. Sen. Robert A. Taft (O.) won 15 and Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower one of West Virginia's 16 Republican convention delegates in a Presidential primary May 13. Taft also defeated Harold E. Stassen, 101,077 to 26,949 (1,914 of 2,822 precincts), in the state's GOP preference primary, in which Eisenhower was not entered. The Democrats elected 20 uninstructed delegates. Victors in the W. Va. Senatorial primary were Sen. Harley M. Kilgore (D.) & ex-Sen. Chapman Revercomb (R.). Gubernatorial winners: ex-state Atty. Gen. W. C. Marland (D.), ex-Sen. Rush Holt (R.). [See 145F]

Delegates. Michigan's State Democratic convention May 10 pledged its 40 delegates to the Natl. Convention to Gov. G. Mennen Williams, 41, who admitted he would use them in an effort to nominate a candidate acceptable to the Michigan organization. [See p. 103L] . . . Illinois' Democratic convention adopted a resolution May 8 which assured Gov. Adlai E. Stevenson the state's 60 Natl. Convention delegates if he decided to seek the Presidential nomination. [See pp. 112M-N, 120H-J]

Views. Sen. Richard B. Russell (D., Ga.) in New York May 9: He would like a national plebiscite on an FEPC; "I don't think the people would adopt it"; in a vote, the majority of Southern Negroes would "favor" school segregation. In San Francisco May 14: "I don't know of any [Presidential] candidate who favors FEPC."* (Russell was indorsed by Ala. Sens. Lister Hill & John J. Sparkman May 10.) [See p. 145K] . . . W. Averell Harriman in Washington May 10: The policies Taft backed in his votes "are the kind of things that the Kremlin would like to have us do"; Taft voted against "the very things we ought to do to roll back the Communist influence in the world." At the Natl. Press Club May 13: "I don't believe there is any man before the country today who has the qualifications I have for the Presidency" both in the international & domestic fields; "I am earnestly in support of the New Deal" & Fair Deal; Taft has opposed "everything which has made this country great & strong in the past 20 years"; Eisenhower "has embraced Republican policies & traditions"; "I believe I could beat Ike." [See p. 128E-F] . . . Gov. Earl Warren (R., Calif.) in Coos Bay, Ore. May 12: "Too much secrecy in government" was to blame for many scandals, "makes it possible for political influence to play an abnormal part in government." [See p. 145K-L] . . . Gov. Thomas E. Dewey (R., N.Y.) in Washington May 11: The Democrats "rigged" farm prices "in the last 10 days of the 1948 election and thereby convinced farmers that that was what they could expect if the Republicans got in"; as a result, he lost the election. (Pres. Truman said May 15 that this was just a political statement and that Dewey knew there was not a word of truth in it.) Dewey told the N.Y. delegation to the GOP Natl. Convention May 8 that he was no Presidential candidate and made it pledge "not to vote for me for any office at Chicago." [See p. 145K] . . . Harold E. Stassen in a *U.S. News & World Report* interview released May 12: He did not expect to win

*Chrmn. T. J. Tubb of the Mississippi State Democratic Executive Com. announced May 10 that Mississippi would bolt the national Democratic Party if it pledged civil rights legislation in its platform. [See p. 120N-P]

the GOP Presidential nomination; his primary reason for running was to "stop Taft." [See pp. 137F-G, 120K]

Dulles Speech. John Foster Dulles, former Ambassador-at-Large, urged the U.S. to adopt a foreign policy based not on "spasms of fright" but on a military establishment strong enough "to hit any aggressor where it hurts—if he should commit himself to open armed aggression anywhere." He spoke before a meeting of the Natl. Conf. of Christians & Jews in New York May 12 where he received an interfaith award. [See p. 120N]

Atlantic City Election. A coalition slate headed by Mayor Joseph Altman won Atlantic City's city commission election May 13. Its victory kept State Sen. Frank S. (Hap) Farley, the city's Republican "boss," in power. [See Vol. XI, p. 253P]

Mass. Gov. Paul A. Dever was chosen Democratic convention keynoter May 15, House Speaker Sam Rayburn of Texas as permanent chairman. Convention date: July 21 in Chicago. [See Vol. XI, p. 366J-K]

ARMED FORCES

Aviation. The Air Force needs at least $5 billion for extra bases to accommodate an air arm expanded from 95 to 143 wings, Air Secy. Thomas K. Finletter told a closed session of the House Armed Services Com. May 12. [See Vol. XI, pp. 341E, 301D] . . . Production of a new radar set which can pick up weather & terrain obstacles up to 200 miles in front of an aircraft was announced May 11 by the Navy & the Radio Corp. of America . . . A ski-&-wheel equipped C-47 made the world's first successful North Pole landing May 3, the Alaska Air Command reported. . . . The Piasecki Work Horse, largest helicopter constructed for the armed forces, with nearly double the load capacity of any rotary wing aircraft now used, was demonstrated in Philadelphia May 5. [See p. 80J] . . . **Jets:** 2 new all-jet super-bombers, the Convair YB-60 and the Boeing YB-52, were unveiled by the Air Force May 13. Both have 8 jet engines and were designed to carry the atom bomb on high-speed missions. [See Vol. XI, p. 388J-K] . . . Range of the Air Force B-47 Stratojet, world's fastest bomber, has been increased to more than 4,000 miles, the Boeing Aircraft Co. announced May 3. [See Vol. X, p. 117H] . . . Successful launchings of a jet fighter plane from the belly of the huge B-26 long-range bomber were revealed by the Air Force Apr. 22. [See Vol. XI, p. 244H]

Tank Development. The Chrysler Corp. will operate the Detroit Tank & Military Vehicle Arsenal but the Army will retain responsibility for research, development & design of combat vehicles produced there, Army Secy. Frank C. Pace Jr. said May 12. [See Vol. XI, p. 236M]

Korea Thefts. $5,144,420.25 worth of American military supplies were stolen in Korea for the black market between Jan. 1, 1951 & Feb. 9, 1952, according to an Army report made public by Chrmn. Lyndon B. Johnson (D. Tex.) of the Senate Preparedness Com. May 6. $1,860,791.01 worth of the loot has been recovered and the recovery rate is still averaging $40,552.94 a week, the report said. (The AP reported May 6 that ammunition was "plentiful" in Korea but being rationed "to save money & maintain ammunition reserves.") [See p. 126A]

Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower was formally recalled by the Army May 14 and will be home in late May or early June. [See p. 119E] . . . **Vice Adm. Jerauld K. Wright** will assume command of U.S. naval forces in the Eastern Atlantic & Mediterranean (announced in Paris Apr. 29) thus allowing Adm. Robert B. Carney to devote full time to his NATO job. [See p. 126C-D] . . . **Vice Adm. Charles Turner Joy,** now UN Korea truce negotiator, will return this summer to head the Annapolis Naval Academy. Pres. Truman asked the Senate May 9 to continue Joy's rank. [See p. 134J]

GENERAL

Bills Passed May 15. $62,390,000 legislative appropriation with riders that would (1) reduce taxes of all Congress members by allowing them to deduct all expenses while in Washington,* (2) allow each Representative up to $900 for office rental in his home district unless federal office space is available; approved by House and sent to Senate. [See Vol. XI, pp. 324H, 180C] . . . Compromise bill giving the states title to their oil-rich tidelands; adopted by 247-89 House vote (153 R., 94 D. for; 70 D., 18 R., 1 Ind. against) and sent to Senate. [See p. 104G] . . . Compromise 4% cost-of-living pay raise and 14% increase in food & quarters allowances for members of armed forces (a Senate-approved $45-a-mo. combat bonus for men under fire in Korea was deleted); estimated cost: $484 million a year; passed by 333-0 House & 6-0 Senate votes and sent to the President. [See p. 17G]

McCarthy Under Fire. Carl G. Strandlund told the Senate Elections subcommittee May 13 that Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R., Wis.) fixed the $10,000 price which the Lustron Corp. paid him for a 37-page article on housing in 1948. It came to 70c a word. Strandlund was president of the firm which went bankrupt in 1950 after borrowing $37.5 million from the RFC. Another Lustron executive said May 14 a professional writer was hired for $2,000 to complete the 96-page promotion pamphlet containing the McCarthy piece. Testimony was offered May 12 that McCarthy got the $10,000 in 1948, declared it income in 1949, was forced to pay an additional $4,947.17 federal income tax. [See pp. 129A-B, 121K-L, 32N; Vol. XI, 317E]

Communism. Dr. Linus Carl Pauling, Calif. Institute of Technology chemist, disclosed May 11 the State Dept. had refused to grant him a visa to attend a scientific conference in England. Reason: "Suspicion that I was a Communist," which he has denied under oath. More than 200 foreign scientists have been reported barred from visiting the U.S., or at least delayed, in the past 18 months under the 1950 Internal Security (McCarran) law. [See Vol. XI, pp. 399E-F, 286D-E] . . . Medical Society of the State of New York voted May 14 to require a loyalty oath to the U.S. as a prerequisite for membership. [See p. 129C]

Singleton Wins Appeal. James Singleton's 1950 contempt sentence for refusing on grounds of self-incrimination to testify before a federal grand jury in Philadelphia concerning his business activities was set aside by the Supreme Court May 12 in a 6-3 vote (Vinson, Reed, Douglas dissenting). [See p. 113F]

Dr. Hugh H. Bennett, 70, "father of soil conservation," retired from the Agriculture Dept. Apr. 30.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Britain. The Labor Party gained 1,294 seats at the expense of Conservatives & independents in District, Rural & Parish Council elections throughout the U.K. May 5-10. Conservatives retained control of most councils but with smaller majorities. [See p. 113K] . . . Cabinet changes announced by Prime Min. Winston Churchill May 7: Harry Crookshank, Conservative leader in Commons, gave up the Health Ministry to be Lord Privy Seal in place of the Marquess of Salisbury. Salisbury remained Commonwealth Relations Secy., is expected to be next Amb. to U.S. Iain Macleod, 38, became Health Minister. Alan Lennox-Boyd replaced John Maclay (resigned due to illness) as Transport & Civil Aviation Minister. H. L. Hopkinson, Overseas Trade Secy., assumed the Colonial Affairs Ministry. Macleod & Hopkinson also were appointed Privy Councillors. [See p. 78C; Vol. XI, 357K] . . . The Natl. Com. of the Amalgamated Engineering Union (Britain's 3d largest) favored Aneurin Bevan's foreign policy in recommending May 9 that Britain cut its rearmament program and the Big 5 powers (U.S., USSR, Britain, France, Red China) hold a peace conference. [See p. 122L] . . . 3 British railroad unions asked May 9 for a 10% wage raise for 450,000 employes of nationalized rail lines. [See p. 129H-J] . . . The Scottish Covenant Assn. dropped May 11 its protest against the Queen's being called Elizabeth II. It said it did not want to "seem to be disloyal to the Queen." [See p. 49C-D] . . . Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh, was elected Chancellor of Edinburgh U. (largely honorary) May 7. [See p. 146E] . . . The House of Garrard in London, British crown jewelers for 200 years, announced May 10 it would go out of business because a 100% purchase tax on jewelry and curbs on incomes of aristocratic families had cut its sales too sharply. [See pp. 80N, 49G]

Canada. A British Columbia Consultative Com. on Doukhobors warned May 7 in Vancouver that a new outbreak of violence was likely unless reforms were made in Doukhobor communities of southwestern B.C. It recommended: (1) efforts to resettle the sect's militant Sons of Freedom in another country or a new B.C. location; (2) a permanent commission on Doukhobor affairs; (3) legal recognition of Doukhobor marriages; (4) voting rights for Doukhobors, now denied in provincial & federal elections.

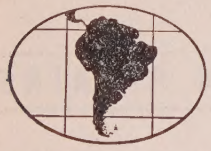
First Doukhobors arrived in Saskatchewan from Russia 1899, moved to B.C. 1908. Original leader Peter (The Lordly) Verigin assassinated 1924. Subsequent leaders have been his son Peter (The Purger), who died 1939,

*Tax-free provisions of Congressmen's $2,500-a-yr. expense accounts end Jan. 1, 1953.

grandson John (nominal sect leader). Sect now numbers 10,000. Sons of Freedom, unruly 2,000-member minority, are most fanatical in denying B.C. & Canadian Govt. authority, shunning formal education; Sons have been blamed for 400 acts of arson & many bombings, have staged countless nude parades past 25 years. Doukhobors have no clergymen; parents perform weddings (children born of these marriages are illegitimate under B.C. law). A dozen countries have barred Doukhobors as immigrants. [See Vol. XI, p. 247P]

The *Wall St. Journal* reported May 13 that many hotels & stores in Canadian cities were accepting American visitors' U.S. dollars at par with Canadian dollars to prevent a slump in American tourist trade. The U.S. dollar is now rated at 97c-98c Canadian. [See pp. 129M-N, 26L] . . . Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, 84, U.S. Negro author & teacher who supports pro-Soviet "peace" drives, was turned back to the U.S. when he arrived in Toronto May 8 to attend a Canadian Peace Congress. [See XI, p. 373C]

Australian Govt. announced May 9 a 20% cut in dollar imports to help relieve the sterling area's dollar shortage. [See pp. 90B, 129H] . . . **Bulgaria** aligned its currency with the USSR ruble May 12, reissuing one lev (worth 1.7 rubles or 42.5¢ at USSR evaluation) for 100 old leva. [See p. 34G] . . . **Northern Ireland,** trying to isolate itself from the foot-&-mouth plague infecting other British areas, banned all cattle imports May 12. [See p. 65L] . . . **Pakistan** reported improved relations with Afghanistan May 13 in their dispute over border tribes. Imports from Afghanistan the past 12 months totaled $14 million; Afghanistan bought $1.1 million worth of Pakistani goods. [See Vol. X, p. 315B] . . . **Philippines** Congressman Narciso H. Umali & 2 associates were given life sentences by a Manila court May 9 for having helped plot a Huk raid on Taiong Nov. 12. 3 persons were killed in the raid. [See p. 129P] . . . **Spain** disclosed May 12 that Col. Luis Serrano de Pablo, Nationalist hero who criticized Franco's financial policy last year, had been dropped from the National Council of the Falange Party, consequently had lost his seat in Parliament. Councilors, appointed directly by Franco, are members of Parliament. [See Vol. XI, p. 418L]



LATIN AMERICA

Bolivia. Gens. Ovidio Quiroga, ex-Army Commander-in-Chief, & Humberto Torres, ex-Chief of Staff, and 34 other officers (9 generals) were discharged from the Army May 12 and ordered to trial on charges of "massacring defenseless men, women & children" during the 6 years when the Natl. Revolutionary Movement was out of power in Bolivia. Finance Min. Federico Gutierrez charged May 10 that Bolivia's 3 previous regimes wasted $32 million in public funds, left a Treasury deficit of 2 billion bolivianos ($44 million). [See p. 147F-G]

Brazil. Police reported May 12 that 150 suspects, several of them high officers, had been arrested in an investigation of Red infiltration of the armed forces. [See p. 147F-G] . . . Finance Min. Horacio Lafer announced May 12 the Govt. would permit imports of merchandise in lines where Brazilian prices were excessively high. [See p. 91A]

Chile. Miners ended a 16-day strike against Anaconda Copper Co. mines May 13. They won wage increases, family allowances & paid vacations, arbitration of other claims by Pres. Gabriel Gonzalez Videla. . . . Chile's system of non-licensed imports was suspended Apr. 24 in a move to tighten controls over dollar exchange. The order also held up imports of many basic products (mineral, chemical, agricultural, machine, textile, etc.) for which licenses previously were issued. Some shipments in transit from the U.S. were affected. [See p. 147G]

Colombia. Provisional Pres. Roberto Urdaneta Arbelaez appointed these new Cabinet members Apr. 29: Forgn. Affairs—Juan Uribe Holguin; Public Health—Alejandro Jiminez Arango; Education—Lucio Pabon Nunez; Labor—Manuel Mosquera Garces; Justice—José Gabriel de la Vega; Posts & Telegraph—Carlos Albornoz; Mines & Petroleum—Eleuterio Serna. Luis Ignacio Andrade retained the top Cabinet post of Govt. (Interior) Min. [See p. 114K; Vol. XI, 358E-F]

Panama. Presidential & Natl. Assembly elections were held May 11. Col. José Antonio Remón, "strong man" ex-Police Chief and candidate of the 5-party Natl. Patriotic Coalition, led for President in early returns but the final count was not due for several weeks. Robert F. Chiari (Natl. Liberal) of the 3-party Civil Alliance was his chief opponent, Pedro Moreno Correa (Conservative) a 3d candidate. Ex-Pres. Arnulfo Arias' Panamanian Party boycotted the elections. [See p. 50H]

FINANCE & ECONOMICS

NEW EXECUTIVES

Organization	Executive	Post	Date
Advertising Council	Howard J. Morgens of P & G	Chrmn.[1]	Mar. 27
	Theo. S. Repplier	Pres.[2]	Apr. 7
Advertising Research Foundation	Edgar Kobak, Broadcast Advtg. Bur. ex-chrmn.	Pres.	Apr. 10
American Assn. of Advtg. Agencies	John P. Cunningham	Chrmn.[3]	Apr. 3
	Frederic R. Gamble	Pres.[2]	Apr. 3
American Retail Fed.	John G. Byler of W. T. Grant Co.	Chrmn.	May 13
	Rowland Jones Jr.	Pres.[2]	May 13
Arabian American Oil Co.	R. L. Keyes	Pres.	Mar. 10
Associated Merchandising Corp.	Jas. S. Schoff[4]	Chrmn.	May 2
Atlantic Refining Co.	Robt. H. Colley	Chrmn.[5]	May 6
	Henderson Supplee Jr., 47	Pres.	May 6
Beatrice Foods Co.[6]	Wm. G. Karnes	Pres.	Mar. 26
Bucyrus-Erie Co.	W. L. Little	Pres.[7]	Apr. 30
Canadian Press	Roy H. Thompson, Thompson Dailies pres.	Pres.	Apr. 30
Chase Aircraft Co., Inc.	Clay P. Bedford	Pres.[8]	May 6
Colonial Airlines, Inc.[9]	Branch T. Dykes, pres.	Director[2]	May 2
Derby Foods, Inc.	A. O. Lane	Pres.	Mar. 25
Diebold, Inc.	Raymond C. Koontz	Pres.	Apr. 7
Foote Mineral Co.	H. C. Meyer	Chrmn[5]	Mar. 6
	Gordon H. Chambers	Pres.	Mar. 6
Gen. Reinsurance Co.	Jas. A. Cathcart Jr.	Pres.[10]	Mar. 12
Graybar Electric Co.	W. E. Henges	Pres.[11]	Mar. 25
M. A. Hanna Co.	Geo. M. Humphrey	Chrmn.[5]	May 5
	Jos. H. Thompson	Pres.	May 5
Hazeltine Corp.	Jack C. Binns	Chrmn[5]	Apr. 20
	Wm. A. MacDonald	Pres.	Apr. 20
Hazeltine Electronics Corp.	Fielding S. Robinson	Pres.	Apr. 20
Hazeltine Research, Inc.	Laurence B. Dodds	Pres.	Apr. 20
Hotpoint, Inc.	Hugh C. Sharp, 53	Pres.	May 12
Ind'l Research Institute, Inc.	Dr. Fred Olsen	Pres.	May 13
Intl. Nickel Co. of Canada	Dr. Paul D. Merica	Pres.[12]	May 5
Intl. Railways of Central America	Mord M. Bogie, Schroder Rockefeller & Co. pres.	Chrmn.	Apr. 7
W. M. Kellogg Co.[13]	Champ Carry, Pullman, Inc. pres.	Chrmn.	Mar. 28
P. Lorillard Co.	Herbert A. Kent	Chrmn.[5]	Apr. 16
	Robt. M. Ganger, 48	Pres.	Apr. 16
Lumber Mutual Casualty Insurance Co.	D. Theo. Kelly	Pres.	Mar. 17
Mead Corp.	Howard E. Whitaker	Pres.[14]	Apr. 29
Mohawk Carpet Mills, Inc.	Howard L. Shuttleworth	Chrmn.[5]	Apr. 30
	Herbert L. Shuttleworth 2d	Pres.	Apr. 30
Natl. Assn. of Wool Mfrs.	Ames Stevens	Pres.	May 8
Natl. Farmers Union	Jas. G. Patton, 50	Pres.[15]	Mar. 11
Natl. Gas & Oil Corp.	Willis C. Fitkin	Pres.[21]	May 12
N. Y. Stock Exchange	Richard M. Crooks, 46	Chrmn.[2]	May 12
Packard Motor Car Co.	Hugh J. Ferry	Chrmn.[5]	May 12
	Jas. J. Nance[22]	Pres.	May 12
Plymouth Motor Corp.	John P. Mansfield	Pres.	May 2
Quaker State Oil Refining Co.	Walter R. Reitz	Pres.	May 8
Schick, Inc.	Chester G. Gifford	Pres.[16]	Apr. 16
Texas Eastern Production Corp.	Herbert A. Hemphill	Pres.	Mar. 15
Trailer Coach Mfrs. Assn.	E. H. Gubser of Spartan Aircraft Co.	Pres.	Apr. 28
Union Carbide & Carbon Corp.	Morse G. Dial, 56	Pres.[17]	Apr. 16
U. S. Pipe & Foundry Co.	Norman F. S. Russell	Chrmn.[2]	Apr. 25
	Claude S. Lawson	Pres.	Apr. 25
Wine Institute	L. K. Marshall	Chrmn.	Mar. 15
	Louis A. Petri	Pres.	Mar. 15

RESIGNATIONS & RETIREMENTS

Mutual Broadcasting System	Frank White[18]	Pres.	Apr. 28
Natl. Shipping Authority	Howard C. Adams	Dep. Dir.[19]	Mar. 15
U. S. Steel Corp.	Irving S. Olds, 65 Jan. 22	Chrmn.[20]	May 6

[1]Succeeds Fairfax M. Cone (Foote, Cone & Belding pres.) [2]Reelected [3]Succeeds Lewis N. Brockway of Young & Rubicam [4]Pres. of Bloomingdale Bros. [5]From pres. [6]See p. 100E [7]Succeeds N. R. Knox, new vice chrmn. [8]Succeeds Edgar F. Kaiser; see Vol. IX, p. 367P [9]The management slate of directors headed by Dykes was reelected over a slate sponsored by a stockholders committee; a plan to merge with Natl. Airlines was beaten by failure to win a 51% majority of outstanding stock although a majority of those voting favored the merger; the beaten stockholders committee wanted a merger with Eastern Air Lines; see p. 76N [10]Succeeds Pres.-Chrmn. Edw. G. Lowry Jr., who continues as chrmn. [11]Succeeds Pres.-Chrmn. A. H. Nicoll, who continues as chrmn. [12]Succeeds Pres.-Chrmn. Dr. John F. Thompson, who continues as chrmn. [13]See p. 68B [14]Succeeds Chas. R. Van de Carr Jr. [15]Renominated; virtually equivalent to election [16]Succeeds Pres.-Chrmn. Kenneth C. Gifford, who continues as chrmn. [17]Succeeds Pres.-Chrmn. Fred A. Haggerson, who continues as chrmn. [18]To become an NBC exec. May 31 [19]Succeeded by H. B. Luckett [20]Succeeded by Benj. F. Fairless, 62, who continues as pres. also; see p. 105F; Vol. X, 78A [21]Continues as chrmn. also [22]Was Hotpoint pres.

Installment Curbs Ended. The Fed. Reserve Board suspended credit controls on installment buying (Regulation W) May 7 but urged Congress to allow it to reimpose them if necessary. Regulation W had required a 1/3 down payment and a maxi-

mum of 18 months to pay on purchases of autos, 15% down and 18 months to pay on most household goods. Major finance companies immediately announced relaxation of credit terms on installment sales of autos. (Outstanding installment credit had risen to $13.149 billion by the end of March, up $173 million over Mar. 31, 1951.) The FRB May 5 had suspended its voluntary credit restraint program under which banks & finance companies screened loans to see if they were essential. [See 114M-N]

Prices. The Gen. Services Agency cut crude rubber prices 10½¢ a lb. to 38¢ May 14. [See p. 138J] . . . Safeway Stores, Inc. won a decision in the U.S. Emergency Court of Appeals May 5 to have its ceiling prices adjusted under terms of the Capehart amendment. [See p. 8F] . . . Archer Daniel Midland Co., Minneapolis, a top soybean processor, said May 6 it would close 2 plants because low OPS ceilings were forcing it to lose money. [See p. 138F] . . . Price of lead was cut to 15¢ a lb. on the New York market May 12, is now 4¢ under the ceiling. [See p. 48B] . . . 9 Western railways filed a petition May 5 with the ICC for permission to increase fares by 10%. [See p. 138G-H] . . . Transcontinental truckers were authorized a 6% price hike by the ICC May 9 . . . Texas Eastern Transmission Corp. asked the Federal Power Comm. May 1 for a $42 million yearly increase in natural gas rates. [See p. 115C]

New Jersey auto victims will be assured compensation up to $5,000 whether or not the driver at fault is insured or financially responsible. Bills signed May 10 by Gov. Alfred E. Driscoll authorize a fund from taxes on auto owners, insurance companies.

Supreme Court May 12 unanimously dismissed an appeal contesting the 1945 Oklahoma "compulsory unitization act" intended to reduce waste in oil & gas production.

ARTS & SCIENCE

Mental Illness. New techniques in the past 25 years have doubled the chances of partial or total recovery from schizophrenia, the most common mental illness, the Natl. Assn. for Mental Health reported in New York May 4. Schizophrenics now have better than a 50-50 chance of recovery. According to the association's studies: (1) 9 million Americans—one in every 16—suffers mental illness or personality disturbance; (2) 1½ million of them are severely ill; (3) 1½ million other Americans are mentally deficient; (4) mental hospitals have 650,000 patients—as many as all other hospitals combined; (5) 250,000 new patients are admitted to mental hospitals every year; (6) 100,000 are readmitted annually; (7) one out of every 12 children born this year will probably sometime suffer mental illness severe enough to require hospitalization; (8) the federal government spent $126 million and the state governments $365 million in 1951 to operate mental hospitals; (9) the U.S. had 1,228 psychiatric clinics in 1950. [See Vol. XI, p. 166N]

Medical Science. "Virus X" is not one but at least 30 diseases which human beings always had. They became noticeable only after the new antibiotics killed off more dangerous diseases which often masked them (reported at a symposium of the Society of American Bacteriologists in Boston May 1). [See p. 139C] . . . Human milk has a nitrogen-containing sugar not present in all cow's milk which increases resistance to some virus diseases, including poliomyelitis (reported by Drs. Paul Gyorgy, Richard Kuhn, R. F. Norris, F. Zilliken & C. S. Rose of the U. of Pa. May 9). This sugar is also produced by some strains of bacteria, including 6 that cause pneumonia. This may make it possible to add the sugar to cow's milk. [See p. 124C] . . . The American Cancer Society reported May 4: (1) a record 215,000 Americans died of cancer in 1951; (2) 70,000 lives were saved in 1951 by early detection & treatment of cancer; (3) 50,000 volunteer smokers were being used in a long-range test to see whether smoking induces lung cancer; (4) 700,000 Americans are under treatment for cancer. [See pp. 83H, 6C] . . . Chrmn. Harold D. Cooley (D., N.C.) of the House Agriculture Com. told Congress Apr. 30 that he saw a sure cure for livestock foot-&-mouth disease in a Paris laboratory. [See p. 65L] . . . A 3-yr. experiment by the Rockefeller Foundation to eradicate flies in 2 Egyptian villages (fly-born diseases kill most of the 50% of Egyptian babies who die before the age of 5) has failed, the *N.Y. Times* reported May 1. The insecticides gammexane & chlordane apparently wiped out the flies by 1950, but the few remaining flies were immune and their number has since increased to the former figure. The experiment showed that provision of clean water & sewage disposal will not cut the death rate unless flies are eliminated. [See pp. 104E, 43H]

Press. U.S. newspapers which best live up to journalistic ideals, according to a poll of publishers released by Edward L. Bernays in Louisville, Ky. May 13: (1) *N.Y. Times*, (2) *St. Louis Post-Dispatch*, (3) *Christian Science Monitor*. According to leaders in other fields: (1) *N.Y. Times*, (2) *N.Y. Herald Tribune*, (3) *Christian Science Monitor*. . . . John H. Sengstacke, *Chicago Defender* owner, became publisher of the *N.Y. Age*, one of the nation's oldest Negro newspapers, May 5. He bought it from Richard Bourne-Vanneck. . . . Generoso Pope Jr., ex-publisher-editor of *Il Progresso*, bought the *N.Y. Enquirer* from Mrs. Gertrude Griffin (announced Apr. 3). He planned to make it a national news-feature paper named *Weekly Enquirer*. [See Vol. X, p. 144E-F] . . . *The Territorial Enterprise*, Nevada's first newspaper (1858-1916, weekly, published Mark Twain's first literary output), was revived in Virginia City, Nev. May 1 by its new owners, Lucius Beebe & Charles Clegg. It was combined with the *Virginia City News*. . . . The Intl. Press Institute reported May 12, in advance of its Paris meeting, "a growing tendency" by governments "in democratic as well as non-democratic countries to restrict the free gathering of legitimate news." [See Vol. XI, p. 175H] . . . Sen. Pat McCarran (D., Nev.), Nev. Lt. Gov. Clifford A. Jones & 12 Las Vegas hotels & casinos were sued for $1 million damages by publisher H. M. Greenspun of the *Las Vegas Sun* Apr. 8. Greenspun, who had published criticisms of McCarran, said McCarran made gambling casinos withdraw advertising from the *Sun* on the threat that otherwise he would end his support for legalized gambling. [See p. 137J]

Canada Bans Books. Revenue Min. J. S. McCann reported May 13 that Canada has banned 573 books from import. They included titles by Mae West (*Diamond Lil*), Joseph Stalin (*Questions of Leninism*), Tiffany Thayer, Erskine Caldwell, James T. Farrell, John O'Hara & Donald H. Clarke. Most dealt with sex or politics. [See p. 98F]

Washington Theater Reopens. Washington's National Theater was reopened on a nonsegregated basis May 5 with a 4-week run of *Call Me Madam*. [See p. 148B-C; Vol. XI, 367G]

Entomology. A nationwide insect detection & reporting service has been set up by the U.S. Dept. of Agriculture (reported May 12) to coordinate efforts of all entomologists in the war on insects and provide a skeleton defense organization against use of bugs in germ warfare. [See Vol. X, p. 111M-N]

Movies. Margaret Lockwood, British filmdom's top money earner, signed with the Herbert Wilcox-Anna Neagle Co. May 7 to make 2 pictures a year for $112,000 a year. [See Vol. VIII, p. 123P] . . . Paramount Pictures Corp. announced Apr. 13 it had bought 50% interest in the Vistascope Corp. of America, which plans to manufacture a French invention for cutting movie costs by eliminating construction of "false front" sets. The Vistascope converts small still photos into scenery by blending them with action on movie film. . . . Cecil B. deMille announced dissolution of his 35-year-old production company Apr. 29 due to "the extreme tax burden." [See p. 36A; Vol. XI, 260L]

Dr. Robert E. Lincoln of Medford, Mass. resigned May 7 from the Mass. Medical Society, whose Board of Trial voted Apr. 7 to expel him after rejecting his claims for a "bacteriophage therapy" treatment of cancer & other diseases. Lincoln had been praised by Sen. Charles W. Tobey (R., N.H.). Lincoln called the society "unprofessional, undemocratic, arbitrarily unfair."

NEW BOOKS

BACK DOOR TO WAR: The Roosevelt Foreign Policy, 1933-1941, by Charles Callon Tansill. Says FDR provoked war. May 12. (Regnery, 690 pp., $6.50)†

THE BOGMAN by Walter Macken. Story of Irish village ways. May 13. (Macmillan, 316 pp., $3.50)*

DOTING by Henry Green. Story of middle-aged dalliance. May 9. (Viking, 248 pp., $3)*

GENERALS IN THE WHITE HOUSE by Dorothy B. Goebel & Julius Goebel Jr. About Washington, Jackson, W. H. Harrison, Taylor, Pierce, Grant, Hayes, Garfield & B. Harrison. May 8. (Doubleday, 276 pp., $3)†

HOMAGE TO CATALONIA by late George Orwell. Intro. by Lionel Trilling. English novelist's adventures in Spanish civil war. May 15. (Harcourt, Brace, 232 pp., $3.50)† [See Vol. X, p. 32E]

THE NINE BRIDES & GRANNY HITE by Neill C. Wilson. Humorous, sentimental linked stories of Cat Track Hollow. May 14. (Morrow, $3)*

THE PRICE OF REVOLUTION by Denis W. Brogan of Cambridge U. On U.S., French & Russian revolutions. May 7. (Harper, 280 pp., $3.50)†

WINDOWS FOR THE CROWN PRINCE by Elizabeth Gray Vining. Portrait of Japanese royal family by American tutor. May 12. (Lippincott, 320 pp., $4)†

*Fiction †Non-fiction

EDUCATION & RELIGION

Coeducation. The influential Council of Ulemas of Al Azhar (the oldest Moslem university) in Cairo denounced coeducation in a statement to Egyptian Premier Ahmed Naguib El Hilaili Pasha May 6 as "promiscuity," contrary to the "Islamic way of life." It said woman students should be veiled. [See p. 143L] . . . The 101-yr.-old U. of Rochester (N.Y.) announced Apr. 29 that it was ending its coordinate undergraduate system (separate colleges for men & women) and merging its student body in a single coeducational College of Arts & Science.

Catholics. *Ecclesia*, Madrid magazine reflecting views of the Spanish Roman Catholic hierarchy, said May 11 that 2 U.S. Catholic publications incurred "doctrinal errors" in discussing the Protestant situation in Spain. Accused because of editorials on a pastoral letter issued by Pedro Cardinal Segura y Saenz were *America*, a Jesuit weekly, & *The Indiana Catholic & Record*. [See p. 146N] . . . Psychoanalysis was assailed as "mortal sin" by the official bulletin of the Catholic Clergy of Rome April 8. . . . Pope Pius XII refused a 1944 German order to evacuate Rome, the Pontiff's wartime charity director, Msgr. Ferdinando Baldelli, revealed May 7 in a booklet prepared for distribution before Rome's municipal elections. [See Vol. IV, p. 81P] . . . American Communists tried to infiltrate the priesthood in 1936, Bishop Fulton J. Sheen said Apr. 27 in Rome. [See p. 91P] . . . Mrs. Ruth Thomas, N.Y. mother of 9, became the first Negro "Catholic Mother of the Year" May 12. . . . Thomas E. Murray, member of the Atomic Energy Comm., received the 1952 Laetare Medal May 6. . . . The Rev. Malcolm La Velle, a native of Rock Island, Ill., was elected general superintendent of the Passionist Fathers, Vatican City, May 12.

Methodists. The Methodist Gen. Conference, in quadrennial session Apr. 23-May 6 in San Francisco, revised the church's social creed to approve "acquisition of property" & "the right of private ownership." Other major actions: established a council to study boards & agencies; voted for a 1953 world evangelistic mission; gave Negro churches permission to join white jurisdictions [see p. 19G]; allowed student supply pastors to give the Sacraments; asked elimination of racial discrimination; retained no-smoking pledge for ministerial candidates; refused to admit women to annual conferences as ministerial members; urged a strengthened UN; created a new board of social & economic relations. [See p. 92B; Vol. VIII, 148G]

OBITUARIES

Cardinal Alessio Ascalesi, 80, archbishop of Naples for 28 years; May 10 in Naples, Italy.

Victor Barnowsky, 75, for 30 years a Berlin theatrical producer & director (before Hitler); May 8 in New York.

Allston Dana, 67, civil engineer, designer of George Washington & Triborough bridges in N.Y.; May 12 in Harrisburg, Pa.

Charles (Red) Dooin, 71, ex-catcher & Philadelphia Phillies manager (1909-1914); May 14 in Rochester, N.Y. (heart attack).

John N. Edy, 67, ex-city manager of Houston, Dallas, Berkeley, Flint, Toledo; May 10 in Houston.

Richard Eichberg, 64, German film director; May 8 in Munich.

William Fox, 73, Hungarian-born motion picture pioneer, founder of Fox Film Corp., controller of $300 million movie empire which he lost in depression; May 8, N.Y. [See III, 142P]

Dr. Clark Leonard Hull, 67, Yale psychology prof., experimental learning theorist; May 10 in New Haven.

Col. Charles F. H. Johnson, 72, head of Botany Mills since 1929; May 9 in Passaic, N.J.

Rollin Kirby, 77, noted political cartoonist, 3-time Pulitzer Prize winner; May 8 in New York.

Elroy John Kulas, 72, president of Midland Steel, former director of Jones & Laughlin; May 13 in Gates Mills, Ohio.

Col. Hans Lagerloef, 72, leader in wood pulp & paper trade, famed stamp collector; May 11 in Weehawken, N.J.

Canada Lee (Leonard Lionel Cornelius Canegata), 45, N.Y.-born Negro actor; May 9 in N.Y. of heart attack. He won fame in *Native Son*, starred in *Cry, the Beloved Country*. [See p. 36A]

"Little Bozo" (John F. Pizzo), 45, Madison (Wis.)-born midget circus clown; May 9 in Los Angeles.

Nikolai Maksimov, 73, research botanist, head of Institute of Plant Physiology, Soviet Academy of Science; May 9, Moscow.

Sir Edward Robert Micklem, 61, British armament expert, ex-managing director of Vickers, Ltd.; May 13 in London.

Prof. Mikhail Morozov, Russia's leading Shakespearean scholar, editor of *News* (English pub.); May 10 in Moscow.

Elizabeth Robins, 86, American actress-novelist who used penname C. E. Raimond; May 8 in Brighton, England.

Patrick J. Rutledge, 59, former Irish Free State Cabinet Minister under de Valera; May 8 in Dublin.

Will von Tilzer (Gumm), 68, N.Y. music publisher, a founder of ASCAP; May 14 in Yonkers, N.Y. of heart attack.

Dr. Louis Wirth, 54, German-born sociologist, professor at U. of Chicago; May 3 of heart attack in Buffalo, N.Y.

SPORTS

Baseball. Douglas W. (Scotty) Robb, who had been fined by NL Pres. Warren C. Giles for pushing St. Louis Cardinal mgr. Eddie Stanky during an argument in a game in Cincinnati Apr. 22, resigned as an NL umpire May 5 and was hired by the AL May 7. [See Vol. X, p. 264L-M] . . . Player trades: (May 12) Washington 2d baseman Cass Michaels to the St. Louis Browns for infielder Fred Marsh, pitcher Lou Sleater; (May 13) Cincinnati shortstop Virgil Stallcup & outfielder Dick Sisler to the St. Louis Cards for outfielder Wally Westlake, infielder Ed Kazak. [See pp. 148K-L, 60F]

Boxing. World lightweight title Los Angeles May 14: won by Lauro Salas, 24, of Monterrey, Mexico, 1-to-4 underdog, from title-holder Jimmy Carter, 28, N.Y. Negro (15-round split decision) on 2d try in 6 weeks. [See p. 108D]

Golf. $15,000 Pan-American open in Mexico City: won May 11 by Lloyd Mangrum of Chicago, for $2,600. [See p. 44J] . . . $10,000 Greenbrier open in White Sulphur Springs, W. Va.: won May 11 by Sam Snead, home pro, for $1,800. [See p. 116H] . . . Seattle link of women's Weathervane open: won May 11 by Betsy Rawls of Austin, Tex., for $750. [See p. 124M]

Horse Racing. $50,000 Golden Gate Field Handicap in Albany, Calif. May 10: won by C. H. Jones & Sons' Lights Up, Ralph Neves up, for $34,800. . . . 77th Withers Stakes ($31,050) at Belmont Park, N.Y. May 10: Cain Hoy Stable's Armageddon, Ray York up, for $22,000. . . . Race horse owners won a "strike" against Chicago tracks May 11 when the Lincoln Fields management agreed to a minimum purse of $2,500 for a race and more sharing of the betting above $700,000 a day. [See p. 148K]

Track. Don Gehrmann won the Boardwalk Mile in Atlantic City May 11 in 4 mins. 5.3 secs. [See p. 108G] . . . Aldo Scandurra, 36, of New York won the featured marathon of the West Coast Relays in Fresno, Calif., May 10. Time: 3 hrs. 1 min. 1.2 secs. for 26 mi. 385 yds. [See p. 132G]

Southern Conf. decided May 9 on a 10-game regular season limit for its football teams. [See p. 116E; Vol. XI, 408G]

MISCELLANEOUS

Klansmen Guilty. 10 ex-Ku-Klux Klansmen were convicted of kidnaping & conspiracy in Wilmington, N.C. May 13 after the U.S. Govt. invoked the Lindbergh law against the Klan for the first time. Charged with flogging a young white couple & kidnaping them across state lines, former police chief Early L. Brooks, 44, drew 5 years each on 2 charges of conspiracy plus an additional 2 years on another flogging charge. Former sheriff Horace Strickland, 41. James R. Hayes, 36, Ross Enzor, 46, and Pittman Strickland, 29, all received 3 years on each count. Fed. Judge Don Gilliam tried them. [See p. 60K]

Horsemeat Ban Lifted. The OPS May 14 lifted its 2-month ban on horsemeat in sausages, said those containing horsemeat must be clearly marked. [See p. 140M-N]

Married. Sen. Alexander Wiley, 67, (R., Wis.), & Mrs. Dorothy May Kydd, 41, May 11 in Alexandria, Va. (2d for both).

Divorced. Actress Lynne Carter from actor William Whitney Talman, May 12 in Reno for mental cruelty. . . . Actress Marjorie Reynolds, 34, from studio executive Jack Reynolds in Hollywood May 14 because he stayed away from home too much.